In the Supreme Court of the State of Alaska

Jessica Nichole Pleasant,
Appellant,

v.

Gary Ray Pleasant, Jr.,
Appellee.

Trial Court Case No. **3AN-16-10338CI**

Supreme Court No. **S-17688**

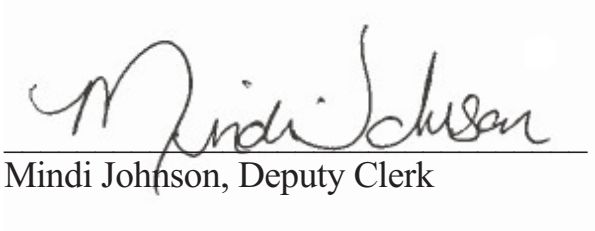
Order

Date of Order: **March 17, 2020**

Having considered Appellant's motion to supplement the record with a document created after the evidentiary hearing underlying this appeal — and therefore a document not considered by the trial court when rendering its decision that now is on appeal — and having considered Appellee's opposition to the motion, the motion is **DENIED** because it is not an appropriate part of the record for this appeal under Appellate Rule 210(a). If Appellant believes the existence of this new document would change the trial court's mind about its decision, Appellant should seek relief from the trial court under Civil Rule 60(b).

Entered at the direction of an individual justice.

Clerk of the Appellate Courts



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Appellate Rule 210(a). Record on Appeal.

(a) Composition of Record. The record on appeal consists of the entire trial court file, including the original papers and exhibits filed in the trial court, the electronic record of proceedings before the trial court, and transcripts, if any, of the trial court proceedings. Except as otherwise ordered by the appellate court, the record does not include documents or exhibits filed after, or electronic records or transcripts of proceedings occurring after, the filing date of the notice of appeal, and does not include transcripts not designated under subsection (b)(1) of this rule unless those transcripts were filed with the trial court prior to the filing date of the notice of appeal. Filings, exhibits, electronic recordings, or transcripts presented to the trial court after the filing date of the notice of appeal may be added to the record on appeal only upon motion pursuant to subsection (i). Material never presented to the trial court may not be added to the record on appeal

Civil Rule 60. Relief From Judgment or Order.

(b) Mistakes—Inadvertence—Excusable Neglect— Newly Discovered Evidence—Fraud—Etc. On motion and upon such terms as are just, the court may relieve a party or a party's legal representative from a final judgment, order, or

proceeding for the following reasons:

(1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect;

(2) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence

could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial

under Rule 59(b);

(3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party;

(4) the judgment is void;

(5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application; or

(6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment.

The motion shall be made within a reasonable time, and for reasons (1), (2) and (3) not more than one year after the date of notice of the judgment or orders as defined in Civil Rule 58.1(c). A motion under this subdivision (b) does not affect the finality of a judgment or suspend its operation. This rule does not limit the power of a court to entertain an independent action to relieve a party from a judgment, order or proceeding, or to grant relief to a defendant not personally served, or to set aside a judgment for fraud upon the court. Writs of coram nobis, coram vobis and audita querela are abolished, and the procedure for obtaining any relief from a judgment shall be by motion as prescribed in these rules or by an independent action.